Class: - 8th

Subject: - ENGLISH

UNIT – I

TOPIC: - How teacher's Learn

Question / Answers

Q1) Who was Nora? How did she become a friend of teacher?

Ans: Nora was a five year old girl. The teacher visited Nora's family over a weekend. So she readily became a friend of the teacher.

Q2) How did the teacher observe Nora while learning?

Ans: At first it was not clear to teacher how Nora wanted him to help her or what he was supposed to do. So most of the time he observed her while learning by sitting still and silent.

Q3) What odd thing happened with Nora? Why was the teacher puzzled?

Ans : An odd thing that happened to Nora was that she misread a word that previously she had read correctly. The teacher was puzzled because it was difficult for him to understand why Nora was misreading the word inspite of her proper concentration on the book.

Q4) Was Nora a careless child? How do you know?

Ans: No Nora was not a careless child because she was very bright and at the same time she was reading the book putting all of her concentration into it.

Q5) How should a teacher understand the problems of the children?

Ans: The teacher should understand the problems of the children by looking into the things as if through their eyes.

Q6) What experience popped into the teachers mind after Nora's learning problem?

Ans) The experience that popped into the teachers mind after Nora's learning problem was that one day he took a sheet of printings in some Indian language and tried to find some words that occurred most often on a page.

Q7) Why are children of unlettered homes at a disadvantage?

Ans: Children of unlettered homes are at a disadvantage because when they start learning to read they lack the familiarity with the shapes of words and letters.

Q8) How did the teacher earn from Nora?

Ans: The teacher learned from Nora about common problems faced by children during learning. Further he learned that teachers must give a plenty of time to children for learning new things and should not be surprised or upset by what look like a slowness or stupid mistake.

TOPIC: - A NATION'S STRENGTH

Central Idea: The poet reveals the secret of a Nation's Strength. The strength of a nation lies in its patriotic and determined inhabitants and not in wealth, power, might and pride.

Summary: The poem "A Nation's Strength" has been written by Ralph Waldo Emerson. In this poem the poet has revealed the secret of making a nation strong. He is of the view that wealth has nothing to do with the strength of a nation. It is only man who can make a nation great and strong. The poet says that the people who make their nation strong are brave enough to fight for the sake of the honour of their nation.

They believe that they are the representatives of the honour and respect of their nation. The poet further says that it is the power and determination of the people that makes their nation strong. The poet further says that we have rich history of the nations which were small but they had great people in them and those people brought their nations to the heights of progress and prosperity. In the last stanza, the poet describes the characteristics of the brave. He says that they face all the challenges and problems of life boldly and they work while others enjoy comfortable sleep. They are not cowards like others who step back from the challenges. The poet concludes the poem by saying that only the brave and courageous people build the pillars of a nation very strong and lay its foundations very deep and in this way lift their nation to the heights of skies.

Questions / Answers

Q1) In the first stanza, the poet wonders about certain things. What are they?

Ans: The things that the poet wonders about in the first stanza are the qualities of a nation that makes its pillars high and lays its foundations very deep. The poet further wonders about the quality that makes a nation powerful enough to fight back its enemies surrounding it in large numbers.

Q2) What are the foundations of a strong kingdom built on?

Ans: The foundations of a strong kingdom are built on brave, courageous and daring people who face all the challenges of life gallantly. If a nation has such people in it, then no one can stop it from making progress.

Q3) What happens to a nation which depends on an army to keep it strong?

Ans: When a nation depends on an army to keep it strong it loses its power and doesn't become a successful nation because in the battlefield it faces great loss of manpower which turns its glory to decay.

Q4) When a nation becomes proud, what does God do?

Ans: When a nation becomes proud. God snatches its grandeur and all the things, the nation takes pride in. In the battlefield it loses its grand, faces huge loss of life and destruction. In this way, a nation's pride falls down in ashes.

Q5) Do you think that wealth can make a nation great and strong? Why?

Ans: No, the wealth of a nation can neither make it strong nor great, it is the people who really matter. A nation can become great and strong only by the sacrifices of its people who suffer long for the sake of truth, honour and greatness of their nation. Thus, the success of a nation lies with its loyal citizen and not with gold and jewels.

Q6) What can brave do?

Ans: The brave are indeed the ones who accept all the challenges bravely and stand firm during the period of hardships. They work hard for the progress of their country and thus can build their nation on strong foundations and take it to the highest point of greatness in order to make it famous in the community of nations.

Q7) Explain the following lines:

They build a nation's pillars deep and lift them to the sky.

Ans: In these lines the poet says that only the brave can build pillars of their nation very strong. These are great people who are the actual heroes of the world. The poet says that the nation that has such people in it makes progress and they lift their nation to the heights of sky.

TOPIC: - THE UNTHANKFUL MAN

Q1) What was Raman's wife fed up with?

Ans: Raman's wife was fed up with poverty as both Raman's wife and Raman had to remain hungry for days together.

Q2) What did Raman see when he peeped into well?

Ans: Raman saw a tiger, a monkey, a snake and a man in the well.

Q3) Why was Raman scared of the snake?

Ans: Raman was scared of the snake because he thought if he would pull him out of the well, it might bite him and he will die.

Q4) What did the monkey do when Raman was hungry?

Ans: When Raman was hungry, the monkey at once climbed up the tree and picked up sweet, juicy mangoes for Raman.

Q5) What did the tiger gave him?

Ans: The tiger gave him a golden necklace which was given to him by a prince after saving his life.

Q6) What did the Gold Smith do when Raman showed him the necklace?

Ans: When Raman showed him the necklace, the Goldsmith recognized the necklace that he had made for the prince who had gone missing some month back. So, he decided to report the matter to the king. He asked him to wait for him in the shop and went to the king.

Q7) How did Raman cure the queen?

Ans: Raman touched the Queen's forehead, immediately the queen opened her eyes. In this way she was cured of the snake bite.

Q8) Why did the king send the Goldsmith to jail?

Ans: The king sent the Goldsmith to jail because from Raman he came to know about the cruelty, deceitfulness and thanklessness of the Goldsmith. So, the king thought jail as a suitable place for him.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

DIALOGUE WRITING

- ✓ Dialogue is a conversation between the two or more than two people.
- ✓ A dialogue generally resolves around specific ideas related to an event,person or place.

Some basic rules: -

- Start a new paragraph each time a new person speak
- Use language that is appropriate in the context of the dialogue.
- Use short and simple sentences.
- You can use contracted forms of words like can't , don't, shouldn't , mustn't.
- Let all characters have equal say.
- Use a language that is suited to the character, age & profession of the speaker.

Example: -

Ravi and Karan are talking about the weather condition.

Sample: -

Ravi: Hi Karan, How are you doing?

Karan: Fine, Thank you. And you?

Ravi: Oh, I'm good, Thanks.

Karan: What a terrible weather! It hasn't stopped raining for days.

Ravi: Yes terrible. If it continues to rain like this, we'll have to swim to work.

Karan : You are right well, I am in hurry, see you later.

Ravi: Ok bye. Take care.

QUESTION TAG

- ✓ Question tag are mini questions that we often put at the end of sentence in spoken English. In question tags, we use an auxiliary verb (have/do/does/did/will) etc.

EXERCISE:

1. Tom won't be late, will he?
2. You retired, Aren't you?
3. You've got a camera, haven't you?
4. You weren't listening, were you?
5. She doesn't know Aneeka, does she?
6. Isma is on holiday, isn't she?
7. Rama applied for a job, didn't she?

NOTE : - PRACTICE EXERCISES OF GRAMMAR YOURSELF.

Class : - 8th

Subject: - English U2

LIFE

Q1) What answer did the stars give to the wind?

Ans: The stars answered that when there was no moon, it seemed to them as if they were released from captivity; because in the absence of moon they brightened up and every star felt that it had some power. They further said that the life of dependence was no life but to shine with one's own brightness was life to them.

Q2) What was the moon's reply to the wind?

Ans: The moon was very sad and called her a lifeless entity because of the borrowed light. The moon blamed the borrowed light for its dark spots and said that it was like a shroud enveloping her dead body. The moon further compared her life with the laughter of a widow i. e the moon was very distressed and said that she was the child of ocean.i.e her life was full of tears.

Q3) What was the ocean's response?

Ans: On hearing the question posed by the wind, the ocean gave a careful thought to it and said that his ideas of life was to realize one's limits and maintain one's dignity. The ocean further added that for him, life was to contain all bitter experiences, taking them as pearls and rubies. For him, life was not to produce pearls and create clouds full of rain and thus called his life, a life of penance or renunciation.

Q4) What was the earth's reply to the question put forth to her by the wind?

Ans: The earth replied that for her, life was love. The earth said that the sprouts springing from her produced flowers and fruits. She further added that she stores the water that she gets from the clouds, rivers and streams and distributes among the thirsty. Thus, for her this giving and taking was true life.

Q5) What was the little girl doing when the wind saw her?

Ans: The little girl was lighting new lamps with the lamp that was alight, when the wind saw her.

Q6) Why was the wind impressed by the little girl?

Ans: When the wind enquired about the unlighted lamps, the girl said that they had no oil in them and that there was no point in lighting them. The girl further said that she was lighting only those who yearned to awake and those who were longing to be lighted and said that she loved this play of life. Hearing this, the wind got impressed by the little girl.

Q7) Why did the wind join the little girl?

Ans: The wind was so much delighted that she forgot herself and joined the little girl.

PORUS AND HIS ELEPHANTS

Central Idea: - The poem has been written by "MARRY DOBSON". The poem is in the form of balled and highligh examplary loyalty and faithfulness of an animal towards his master. The poet emphasizes that the animals can als express their emotions by crying and gasping just as human do by expressing themselves in words.

SUMMARY

The poem " PORUS AND HIS ELEPHANTS" is written in the form of balled by Marry Dobson. In this ballad, poet narrates story of a king and his elephant. It is a story of king Porus who went to fight against the army of Alexander the Great, order to defend his nation. King porus was on his elephant, fighting a fierce battle against his enemies. Suddenly the ki got wounded and fell down. The poet calls the elephant faithful beast as he played a gallant part in protecting his ki against the attack of his enemies stood as a wall and took all the arrows on itself and then lifted him against to a sa corner. In the end, the poet says that these animals may seen dumb to us but even they can love and show their feelin by crying and panting. King Porus was saved but his elephant died of its wounds. This story of the animals bravery a faithfulness became a legend for the people to remember.

Q1) How did the elephant saved the life of porus?

Ans: The elephant saved the life of Porus by sacrificing his life. He bravely fought against the Greek enemies a received all the wounds and injuries on itself, not allowing them to harm his master anymore.

Q2) What does the poet mean by : Ah! These dumb things that but cry and pant, they too can love, for God made th so".

Ans: The poet explains in these lines that animals are dumb creatures but they too possess emotions like human beings. They love and are being loved. These animals express their love by crying and gasping just as humans do by expressing themselves in words.

Q3) What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?

Ans: The rhyme scheme of poem is abab.

Q4) The poem reflects the faithfulness of an elephant towards his master. Explain ?

Ans: This is a poem in which an elephant gives its life to save the life of its master, while king Porus was fighting on his elephant, it gave him strong support from beneath. When the king got wounded, the elephant stood over him & protected him against every harm. This animal sacrificed his life for his master and became an example of faithfulness.

ACHILLES

Q1) How was the Rose – Beetle man dressed?

Ans: Rose-Beetle man's dress was fantastic. On his head was a hat with wide floppy brim. His shirt was worn. Round his neck dangled a cravat of startling blue satin. This pockets of his coat were bulged and the contents almost spilling out. His patched trousers drooped over a pair of leather shoes with upturned toes.

Q2) How do we know that the Rose- beetle man cared well for his pets?

Ans: When Rose-beetle man undid a small sack of his shoulders, half a dozen tortoise tumbled out into the dusty road. Their shells had been polished with oil and he had decorated their front legs with little red bows. All this showed that he cared well for his pets.

Q3) What made the narrator select one particular tortoise from among the other animals?

Ans: When the narrator watched tortoise he was fascinated. The one that particularly took his fancy was small with shell the size of a teacup. It seemed brighter than the others. Its eyes were bright and its walk was alert. All this made narrator to select one particular tortoise from among the other animals.

Q4) How did Achilies enjoy eating strawberries?

Ans: The fruits that Achillies liked the best was the wild strawberries. He would become hysterical at the mere sight of them. The small strawberries he could devour at a gulp, but if he was given a big one, he would grab the fruit and holding it firmly in his mouth he would stumble off at top speed until he reached a quite spot among the flower bed where he would eat it at leisure.

Q5) How were Rager and Achillies Rivals?

Ans: Rager and Achillies were rivals because both of them were fond of grapes.

Q6) Why did Achillies find Rager irritating?

Ans: Achilles find Roger irritating because when Achilles ate grapes, Roger would creep up to get the grape juice that the reptile had dribbled down on himself. Achilles would retreat into his shell and refused to come out until Roger had been removed from the scene.

Q7) How did Roger feel at Achilles' funeral?

Ans: Roger felt very happy at Achille's funeral as the dog was wagging his tail through out the burial service.

Q8) The family wandered about the olive-groves, shouting ' Achilles....strawberries, Achilles.... At length , we found him

a) How did Achilles escaped?

Ans: Achilles had escaped because the garden gate was left accidently open.

b) Explain why the family shouted 'strawberries' during their search.

Ans: The family shouted strawberries during their search because it was the fruit that Achilles liked the best. He used to become hysterical at the mere sight of them.

c) Where did the family finally find Achilles? What happened to him?

Ans: The family finally found Achilles dead in the well. He had fallen into the well, the wall of which had long since disintegrated.

Q9) There are many instances of humour in the story. Pick out any two of them.

Ans: Achilles is the story full of humour and fun. The character of Rose-beetle man is all the more humorous. His dress was fantastic which added to his funny appearance. Another humorous incident in the story is the licking of Achilles (the tortoise) by the dog (Roger) for the juice of grapes that dribbled down from his mouth.

NARRATION

The words of a speaker can be reported in two ways.

a) We may quote his actual words within inverted commas, this is called Direct speech or Direct narration.
b) By reporting what is said or we may give the substance of his speech. This is called Indirect speech or Indirec Narration. e.g.

DIRECT: - Rashid said, "I will not play hockey today".

INDIRECT: - Rashid said that he would not play hockey that day.

Change of words denoting position:

While changing direct into indirect speech the words denoting nearness in time or space are changed into the corresponding words denoting distance; as

Now – then	come – go
This – that	today – that day
These – those	tomorrow – the next day
Here – there	yesterday – the previous day
Thus – so	tonight – that night
Ago – before	will – would
Just – then	shall –should

If the reported speech expresses some universal truth or permanent fact, its tenses remains unchanged e.g

Direct: The teacher said, "Honesty is the best policy" (A universal truth).

Indirect: The teacher said that Honesty is the best policy.

Direct: The teacher said, "Iron is one of the most useful metals."

Indirect: The teacher said that Iron is one of the most useful metals.

TENSES

The tenses of a verb shows the time, state & degree of the completion of the action. There are three main tenses:

a) The present tense
b) The past tense
c) The future tense

a. Present tense: - which shows that the action is done at the present time; as I go to school.
b. The past time: which shows that the action will be done at the past time; as I went to school.
c. Future tense: - which shows that the action will be done in the future time as I will go to school.

Examples

1. Present tense
   - ✓ Present tense – I do
   - ✓ Present continuous tense – I am doing
   - ✓ Present perfect tense – I have done
   - ✓ Present perfect continuous tense – I have been doing.
   - ✓ Examples – Past tense
   - ✓ Past tense – I did
   - ✓ Past continuous tense – I was doing
   - ✓ Past perfect tense – I had done
   - ✓ Past perfect continuous tense – I had been doing
   - ✓ Examples – future tense
   - ✓ Future tense – I will do
   - ✓ Future continuous tense – I will be doing
   - ✓ Future perfect tense – I will have done
   - ✓ Future perfect continuous tense – I will have been doing.

Topic: Global Warming

Q) Why has the earth's surface temperature increased?

a) Human activities such as deforestation and burning of fossil fuels have led to increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases. This has caused the earth's average temperature to increase.

Q)Why the Himalayan region is called the tower of Asia?

a) The Himalayan region has a glacial coverage of 33, 000 sq. km- and provides around 86 million cubic-metre of water annually. Therefore, it is aptly called the 'Water tower of Asia".

Q) What are the main sources of water in Kashmir valley?

a) There are various sources of water in the Kashmir valley like the flood plain lakes, high altitude. Himalayan lakes, perennial rivers of the Indus system, ponds, stream's, springs, reservoirs etc. besides those the Kolhai Glacier is the main source of drinking water and irrigation in the valley.

Q) Why is water the most precious natural source?

a) Water is the most precious natural source because it sustains and supports all kinds of life forms on this planet.If there -is no water; there will be no life on earth.

b) *How has Kashmir been influenced by global warming?*

A) In Kashmir, global warming has caused the glaciers to recede and reduction in snowfall which has resulted in water scarcity for irrigation and hydropower generation. Frequency of flooding has also increased. There is also an- increase in the occurrence; of high velocity storms which cause devastation to human life. Due to increasing temperatures, the demarcation between seasons isn't well defined now.

Q. How is global warming the largest threat to humanity?

a) Global warming has a very high impact on our environment as a whole. It has caused the receding of glaciers. which provide, water to rivers and streams and thus are very important for livelihood economy of millions of people Global warming has also resulted in the increasing floods and high velocity storms which cause heavy devastation, It has also influenced the usual seasonal patterns due to which some migratory birds have changed their cycle. Thus global warming is largest threat to humanity.

Q. What do you think is the cause of decreasing snowfall in Kashmir?

a. Global warming is the cause of decrease in snowfall in Kashmir.

Q. What has been the impact of global warming of J&K so far?

a. Compared to other glacial regions in the world glaciers in Jammu and Kashmir are receding at a very alarming rate, in the last forty years we have lost 16% of glaciers in suri basin and (8) of glaciers in Kolhai glacier.

Q. What rote do the scientist warming?

a. In Jammu and Kashmir The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) has selected the Kolhai glacier in the West Ziddar valley as one of the index glaciers for long term monitoring so that their scientists can assess the water resources availability to the communities in the valley. After five years of scientific studies conducted on the glacier TERI will recommend measures to bring down the glacier's recession rate.

Q. What do we as individuals need to do to deal with the problem of global warming?

a. We as individuals need to take certain steps in order to deal with problems for global warming. For Instance:-

i. Burning of fossil fuels should be limited to bring down level of greenhouse gases in the environment.

ii. We can use driving alternatives like cycling, walking, public transport and carpooling in order to save fuel

iii. We must replace high energy consuming gadgets by energy saying ones e.g. L.ED's and CEL's instead of bulbs, geysers instead of water boiler.

iv. Awareness needs to be created about this issue through rallys seminars, magazines and newspapers etc.

Topic: **Rustum and Sohrab**

Q1 Why was Rustum not able to live with his wile for a long time?

Ans. It was because the King of Persia called him back as he didn't feel same unless he was in his kingdom to protect and defend it.

Q2 Why did Tanimeh send word to Rustum that their child was a daughter?

Ans. She sent a message to Rustum that their child was a daughter and not a son because if he had known that he had a son, he would-have certainly taken him away and she would have been left all alone.

Q3 What secret did Sohrab learn from his mother?

Ans. Sohrab learnt that he was the son of Rustum, the shield of Persia.

Q4 What did Tanimeh want Sohrab to do when he met his father?

Ans. Tanimeh told him to show him the precious stone tied on his arm by which his father could easily recognize him.

Q5 Why did Rostum not tell Sohrab who he was?

Ans. Rustum didn't tell Sohrab who he was because he thought that the young man was trying to be clever and if he told him the truth, he might want to make peace with him and withdraw the fight.

Q6 Why was Rustum at first not ready to fight Sohrab?

Ans. He at first wasn't ready to fight Sohrab because he was old and had to look after his aged father.

Q7 How was Sohrab wounded?

Ans. Sohrab was wounded after hearing the war cry of Rustum, as a result of his war cry, he became nervous and dropped his shield and Rustum's sword pierced his body.

Q8 What was Sohrab's last words?

Ans. Sohrab's last words were that his body be carried to his father's home and buried there so that the people passing by his grave would say that it was Sohrab, the mighty Rustum's son who was killed by his father in ignorance.

The Bangle Sellers

Central Idea: - The poem is a perfect epitome of typical Indian woman. It portrays the three stages in the life of an Indian woman viz, virgin, bride and middle aged woman. The poet

describes the hangings of an Indian woman who is carrying in her heart countless dreams of her future life.

Summary: - The poem entitled The Bangle Sellers has been penlocked by a famous Indian poet 'Sarojini Naidu'.It is a poem of four stanzas of six lines each. In this poem, the poet says that a group of bangle is on its way to the temple fair to sell their bangles. .The Bangles are delicate, bright and colourful, are circular in shape. The Bangle seller invites the people to *come* and buy the delicate, bright and multi-coloured bangles which are tokens (symbols) of delight for happy daughters who are looking forward to their marital bliss and happy wives who are content in the fulfillment of their marital status. The Bangle Sellers gives an account of the bangles which are prepared for a maiden. They say that the silver and blue coloured bangles are suitable to a maiden. These are like the mist on the mountain in their colour. Further they say that they have bangles which are like buds on a woodland stream. Some are shining like flowers. All these bangles are suitable for the unmarried girls.

The poet says that the bangle sellers have some bangles which look like Como-fileds.They are suitable for a bride on her bridal morning. Some bangles look like the flame of her marriage fire (red) some are rich with colours of her heart's derive. The bangles are shining and delicate as the bride at the time of her wedding. The bridal laughs as she is getting married and sheds tears as she is going to leave her parental-abode. The phrase bridal laughter and bridal tear suggest the emotional feelings of a bride.

In the last stanza, the poet says that the bangle sellers possess some bangles which are purp in colour and some are spotted with golden dots.All these bangles are suiltable for middle aged woman whose hands have cared tenderly, loved, blessed and cradled her sons and worshipped the gods sitting by her husband's side.

TOPIC: - THE BROOK

Term – 1

CENTRAL IDEA: - The poem appears to be a symbol of life. Various instances can be seen in the poem drawn parallel between brook & life. The poet personifies the brook and describes the various stages it undergoes.

SUMMARY: - " The Brook" is written by Alfred Tennyson. In this poem, the poet makes the Brook narrate its history of origin and uneven journey through woods, valleys and open fields until it joins the brimming river. The Brook originates from the dwelling place of wild water birds such as the coot and the hern. It makes a sudden rush as it flows out. The sunlight causes the Brook's water to sparkle as it flows among the fern. It then continues its journey by flowing down a valley. While doing so, the sound of the flowing brook resembles with noise. The Brook repeats that human life is very short and comes to an end but the flow of the Brook is continuous and goes on forever. The Brook draws along with it several floating objects as it flows towards the river. The Brook overflows upon the grass plots. They are a sign of faithfulness and love and hence are associated with lovers. The poem ends with the same refrain that the flow of the Brook is continuous and goes on forever but human life is very short and comes to an end.

SUBJECT: -ENGLISH GRAMMAR

CLASS: - 8TH

TOPIC: - LETTER WRITING

1.FORMAL LETTER WRITING
2.INFORMAL LETTER WRITING

Letters are written to persons who are at some distance and who cannot otherwise talk to one another.

1. **FORMAL LETTER WRITING: -** A formal letter is written for official purposes. The tone of letter is serious with literal meanings. Formal letters are different to informal letters. It includes letters written to Institutions, government departments, business letters, letters to bank, a doctor etc.

It comprises of the following elements

- ✓ Address
- ✓ Date
- ✓ Salutation
- ✓ Body text
- ✓ Ending

2. **INFORMAL LETTER WRITING**: - Informal letter is quite uncommon these days as most people prefer to communicate with each other over emails. But there are people all over the world who still enjoy the art of letter writing. Informal letter writing can be sent to the recipient usually a close friend or a relative.

FORMAL LETTER SAMPLE:-

➢ Write a letter to your class teacher requesting him to grant you leave for a month.

The Principal
Legend School of Education
Kanitar, Saderbal
Subject: - Leave for a month
Respected Sir,
Respectfully, it is requested that all the members of my family are leaving for Goa for a month. My parents are not willing to leave me here alone as there is no one to look after me at home in their absence.
Kindly grant me leave for a month. I may assure you, Sir that I shall leave no stone unturned in completing my defiencey in my studies.
Thanking you in anticipation
Your's faithfully
ABC
Date ________

INFORMAL LETTER SAMPLE :

➢ Write a letter to your uncle thanking him for the birthday present he has sent to you.

Karol Bagh
Ajmal Khan Road
New Delhi
13, June 2019
My Dear Uncle
It is very kind of you to have sent me a good wrist watch. I have received so many gifts but the prese sent by you is most useful to me. A student should be punctual. A watch is, therefore very necessary t him. I am thankful to you that you selected a thing that I had needed most.
I thank you once again for such a lovely present and the watch will always remind me of your love.
With best regards
Your affectionately
ABC

TOPIC : - PARTS OF SPEECH

Words are divided into different kinds or classes called parts of speech. According to their use; that is according to the work they do in a sentence. The parts of speech are eight in number.

1. Noun
2. Pronoun
3. Adjective
4. Verb
5. Adverb
6. Preposition
7. Conjunction
8. Interjection

1. **NOUN**: - A noun is a word used as the name of a person, place or thing; as
    a) Akbar was a great king.
    b) Kolkatta is a big city.
2. **PRONOUN** : - A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun; as
    a) John is absent, because he is ill.
    b) The books are where you left them.
3. **ADJECTIVE**: - An adjective is a word used to add something to the meaning of noun or pronoun;as
    a) He is a brave boy.
    b) There are twenty boys in the class.
4. **VERB**: - A verb is a word used to express an action or state; as
    a) The girl wrote a letter to her cousin.
    b) Baby is sleeping.
5. **ADVERB**: - An adverb is a word used to add something to the meaning of a verb, an adjective, a preposition or conjunction e.g
    a) He talks gently.
    b) This flower is very beautiful.
6. **PREPOSITION**: - A preposition is a word placed before a noun or a pronoun to show its relation to some other word in the sentence e.g in, on, to, with
    a) There is a cow in the garden.
    b) The girl is fond of music.
7. **CONJUNCTION**: - A conjunction is a word used to join words or sentences e.g
    a) Ram and Rahim are friends.
    b) Two and two makes four.
8. **INTERJECTION**: - An interjection is a word which expresses some sudden feelings as it is not connected with other parts of the sentences; as
    a) Alas! She is dead.
    b) Hurrah! We have won the game.

TOPIC: - DIARY ENTRY

A diary can be a friend, a confidant, a tool that supports feelings, facilitator of clearity in thoughts Generally, when people are not able to share their feelings/emotions with their families or friends, the give outlet to their feelings through the medium of diary entry.

STRUCTURE OF DAIRY ENTRY

Since this type of text is informal, the actual structure of the text is not very important. What matters that it recounts the events of the days. All those minor details may help you distinct a journal entry. includes:

1. **HEADING :** - Diary entries state the date of the day it was written & place where the events took place.
2. **SALUTATION:** - A brief clause that states to whom is the journal addressed like "Dear Diary".
3. **FARE WELL:** - Another clause that makes the end of the diary like "hoping for a better way". (Don't forget to put your name in this part).

FOR EXAMPLE:

You are the secretary of the welfare organization of your school. Under your leadership, the organization was able to collect a substantial amount for the old age home, 'HELP ME'. Express your sense of pride and happiness in the form of Dairy Entry.

Tuesday, 18th June 2019

Time – 02:05 pm

Dear Diary,

I'm proud to be a part of the welfare organization of my school as I always wanted to help the old people. Through various activities, we collected a sum of more than 2.3 lakhs. This fund will take their health care, entertainment and adult education.

I feel happy like never before.

ABC

T1

Topic 5. Prayer for strength

Central idea

The poem ''prayer for strength'' has been written by 'Rabindernath Tagore' one of the famous personality of India and a well known Indian English poet. In this poem the poet implores God to make his heart strong enough to bear joys and sorrows. He also prays to grant him the strength to help the poor. At last, he prays to his lord to give him strength to submit his
Whole being to his will.

Summary

The poem 'prayer for strength' has been penlocked by Rabindernath Tagore. In this poem the poet implores God to make his heart strong and submits his prayers to him. He asks God for strength to help him to bear the joys and sorrows of life. The poet prays to grant him the strength to help the poor and needy people. Towards the concluding lines, the poet wants to give him strength to submit his whole being to his will. So that he can spend his life in contentment and peace and achieve the highest glory i.e eternity.

Q1. Why does the poet want God to strike at his heart?
Ans. The poet wants God to strike at his heart in order to get enlightened. He implores God to make his heart strong enough to bear joys and sorrows.
Q2. What does the poet wants the strength for?
Ans. The poet is a philanthropist and wants the strength to help the poor and the needy.
Q3. How can love be meaningful in one's life?
Ans. Love is essence of life. It can be made meaningful by helping the poor and needy.
Q4. What should be our attitude towards the poor?
Ans. Our attitude towards the poor should be that of a philanthropist and we should provide every help to them.

Q5. What does 'bend my knees' signify?
Ans. The phrase 'bend my knees' signify one's loss of honour and dignity. In this poem the poet implores the God to prevent him from bending his knees before insolent power, by providing him with enough strength.

Q6. Why does the poet want to raise his mind high above daily trifles?

Ans. The poet understands life very special gift of God he doesn't want to spoil this gift by including trifles. Instead he asks for the strength that would make him think high and achieve great.

Q7. Why does the poet asks for strength to surrender his will to God's will?

Ans. The poet asks for strength to surrender his will to God's will because he has understood the deeper meaning of life. As such he wants to attain eternity. The surrender to god makes a person pure and pious.

Topic: For God's Sake' Hold Thy Tongue

Q1) What do the Quran and the traditions of the Prophet (S.A.W) tell us on backbiting and scandal mongering?

A) Both the Quran and the traditions of the Prophet (S.A.W) condemn and criticize backbiting and scandal mongering. The Holy Quran curses such people and the Hadith compares them to a person eating the flesh of his dead brother.

Q2) What do the Gita and the Bible tell us on backbiting?

A) The Gita says that the freedom from the habit of backbiting is a quality of a person who is born to God. like endowments. The Bible says that a person, who doesn't stumble in what he says, is a perfect man.

Q3) What do the Granth Sahib and Lord Budha tell us on backbiting?

A) The Granth Sahib says that the slanderer or the backbiter is always burdened by the load of his sins. Lord Budha in his eightfold path says that one requires living a life based on right speech.

Q4) Why did the servant of Rabbi Simeon bring tongue both the times?

a) The servant of Rabbi Simeon brought tongues both the times because he considered the tongue as a source of both good as well as evil. There was nothing better than a good tongue and nothing worse than an evil one according to him.

Q5) Why did Rabbi Simeon invite his disciples for a meal?

A) Rabbi Simeon invited his disciples for a meal in order to teach them a valuable lesson. He served -both the soft and hard tongues at the meal. The disciples ate the soft ones and left the hard ones untouched. On this Rabbi told them that as they preferred soft tongues to hard ones for eating, they should always use soft tongue in conversation too.

Q6) What according to you is the moral of the lesson?

A) The moral of the lesson is that backbiting and scandal mongering are big evils of our society. We must always refrain from such malice.

Q7) How does our tongue do good or bad to others?

A) When do we use our tongue in a soft and polite manner it spreads happiness and pleasure. Bui when the same tongue is used in a rude manner it hurts others.

Topic: Mercy

Summary

Reference to context:- The quality of 'Mercy' is a famous speech by Portia, in disguise as a young lawyer, in Shakespeare's play "The Merchant of Venice." She pleads for mercy from a Jewish money- lender, who holds all the loans and demands a pound of flesh for the defaul
The poem "Mercy" has been written by "William Shakespeare". He defines different qualities of mercy by comparing it with power, beauty and godly attributes. The poet says that mercy cannot be forced on anyone, it is naturally present. It is holy as if bestowed fron the heaven. It is a blessing that not only blesses the one who takes it but also the one who i giving it. Mercy is displayed to be the most powerful quality by comparing it with the pow of kings. The poet believes that when a king is merciful, it enhances his beauty more as compared to his crown. Mercy is above the authority and fear of kings. Although not visible mercy carries an air of majesty with it. It resides inside the heart of kings and is a quality bestowed by God itself. In the last lines, the poet declared that when a decision on earth, is made on the basis of mercy, it appears like God's decision.

Q1 Where does the quality of mercy come from? Who are blessed by it?

A. The quality of mercy descends from the heaven' upon the earth, it blesses both the perso who give and take mercy.

Q2 How is mercy better than crown of king?

A. Mercy is above the authority and the crown. The poet believes that mercy caries an air majesty with it. It's a quality bestowed by God himself

Q3 What does 'sceptre' stand for? How does it affect the kings?

A. The 'sceptre' stands for the authority of the king. It shows king's power, majesty and displays the respect and fear of kings.

Q4 When does earthly power look like God's?

A. When justice on earth is done on the basis of mercy, the earthly power looks like tha of God.

Q5 How is mercy alone the 'sceptred away'?

A. Mercy is above the 'sceptred sway' because it resides inside the heart of kings. Althou not visible, mercy enhances the power and appearance of the king.

Q6 What happens when mercy seasons justice?

A. When mercy seasons justice, it is a display of God's power on earth.

Topic: Colours of the Rainbow

Make sentences with the following words:

Awning: - We could see water droplets falling from the awning.

Barely: - He was so weak that he could barely stand.

Oblivious: - She was so engulfed in talking that she became oblivious to everything else.

Splendiferous: - The view from the window was splendiferous.

Musings: - She was lost in her own musings.

Convolutions: " Life is filled with convolutions.

Hue : - This painting has many hues.

Tiff: - The friends had a tiff over a small issue.

Brewing: Something is brewing in their minds.

Cherish: - Mother's nature cherishes enormous lives. .

Q) What did the narrator observe when he looked out?

A) While looking out the narrator observed that the clouds had cleared up after the rain and sun had also come out. The weather looked very pleasant. He saw drops of water dripping down the chili plants that had grown just outside the window of his room. All the attention was centered on the rain drops.

Q) Why was the narrator unable to pay attention to what his daughter was saying?

A) The narrator's mind was totally occupied by the beauties of nature. He was lost in his own musings. That is why he was unable to pay his attention to what his daughter was saying.

Q) Why did the narrator have a tiff with his wife?

A) The narrator was lost in his thoughts and could not hear his wife calling him for tea. This irritated his wife and resulted in a tiff.

Q) What did the narrator find when he returned home late at night?

A) When the narrator returned home, the kids had gone to sleep and his wife was sitting all by herself As soon as she saw him, she brought him food. Her face was looking weak which depicted that she had not eaten since morning .Her anger had disappeared leaving behind only sadness and regret.

Q) Why did the narrator not have appetite?

A) The narrator did not have appetite because he had already had his morning meals with his friends and spent the afternoon in a cinema hall.

Khalid called up. He has just been asked to complete a project at office. So he will be one hour late for dinner which you and Khalid have planned to have at Ahdoo's at 9 pm.
(ROUF)

PARAGRAPH WRITING

Paragraphs are comprised of sentences, but not random sentences. A paragraph is a group of sentences organized around a central topic
A basic paragraph structure usually consists of 5 sentences

a) The topic sentence
b) Three supporting sentences
c) And a concluding sentence.

But the secrets to paragraph writing lay in four essential elements which when used correctly can make a okay paragraph into a great paragraph.

1. Unity: - Unity in a paragraph begins with the topic sentence.
2. Order: - Order refers to the way you organize your supporting sentences.
3. Coherence: - Coherence is the quality that makes your writing understandable.
4. Completeness: - means a paragraph is well developed. If all sentences clearly & sufficiently support the main idea, then your paragraph is complete.

EXAMPLE

➢ ***Write a paragraph on your favorite day.***

Sunday is my favorite day because I spend the day watching football with my dad. On Sunday, unlike the other days of the week when he works, my dad spends the whole day with me watching football on T.V. we even eat lunch together while watching. The highlight of the day is watching the dolphins game. Dad and I get so excited, we yell & cheer together. On Sundays, I get to combine watching my favorite sport & spending time with my favorite person. What a great day.

E-MAIL WRITING

E-mail stands for electronic mail. It is most preferred means of communication because it's cheaper and faster. E-mail can be categorized into 2 types.

Formal e-mail and informal e-mail.

- Starting your e-mail
- Find your friends e-mail address. Before you start your e-mail, make sure that you have the correct e-mail addresses of your friend.
- Choose a subject that summarizes your e-mail. The subject box is located below the "To" box and labeled "Subject".
- Open with the greeting.
- Ask them how they are doing.

EXAMPLE

➢ ***Write an e-mail thanking your teacher for helping you in your biology subject.***

To -
Subject –
Respected Sir
Thank you in advance for your time in assistance. I enjoyed your class, and it helped immensely when was trying to figure out what I wanted to do after college. You helped me to see how much good biology can do in the world and I'll always be grateful for that.
Best wishes
ABC

POLO – THE KING OF GAMES

Q1) Why is polo called the games of king?

Ans: Polo is called the games of king because it was patronized by kings and was played with great joy by princess and warriors to test their courage, endurance and power.

Q2) Where did polo originated?

Ans: Polo originated in central Asia and then eventually spread as far as Japan, China, Tibet and India.

Q3) What was the status of Polo during the Mughals reign?

Ans: During the reign of Mughals, polo was a national sport of India until the end of 16th century. In this period polo was patronized by the kings and nobles and was widely played in the provinces of the empire and in the courts of the Rajput kings.

Q4) In whose reign did polo come to Ladakh and how?

Ans: According to the legends, polo come to Ladakh during the reign of Jamyang Namgyal, who married the princess of Balistan, Gyal Khatun, in 16th century.

Q5)How is polo played in Ladakh?

Ans: In Ladakh polo is played with great joy. It is more than a game and a part of the cultural heritage. The game draws huge crowds with people during their traditional colorful costumes. It is played as a test of human endurances skill and horse strength to play continously.

Q6) How is polo in Ladakh different from the international format?

Ans: It is different here from the current international format in player count as well as duration. There are 2 teams each with six players. The game lasts for one hour with 20 minutes of break. It is played with musical accompaniment. It is an integral part of the annual Ladakh festival

LANGUAGE WORK

Polo is called the king of games because in its early history, it was played by King's only. It originated in central Asia. It is like hockey on horse back. In this game, two teams with 6 players each try to score against each other. The players are on horse back and strike the ball with the mallet. The game is divided into halves and the team scoring 9 goal wins. It is dangerous game, because the pace of the game besides the horse and the mallets make it exciting and dangerous.

STRANGE TRAILS

Q) What did Alice remember?

Ans: Alice remembered following a white rabbit and got entered in a rabbit hole behind it. She remembered the whole hot of odd creature there talking and acting oddly. She also remembered the drinking of a strange liquid that made her smaller and a cake made her larger again. Infact she was in a strange party, called the a Mad tea party.

Q) Why, according to the Gryphon were the jury men putting down their nannies?

Ans: According to Gryphon, the jury men were putting down their names, because she feared that they should forget them before the end of the trail.

Q) The first witness was

a) Alice b) White Rabbit

c) King d) Mad Hatter

Ans: Mad Hatter

Q) Give reason evidence or I'll have you executed whether you're nervous or not.

a) who says these words and to whom?

Ans: These words are told by the King to Mad Hatter.

b) What do you mean by 'I'll have you executed'?

Ans: The king tells Hatter if he shows any nervousness or have no evidence of his innocence, he will punished.

Q) A strange trail was a dream which Alice dreamt (T/F).

Ans: A strange trail was a dream, dreamt by Alice on a stage.

Q) What, according to Alice, is the first wise thing that the King has said that day?

Ans: "You are a poor speaker too" was the wise thing that according to Alice told the king to Hatter that day.

Q) Knave devices having imitated somebody's handwriting what evidence does he give?

Ans: Knave devices having imitated somebody's handwriting. In order to prove himself, he argued that if he had written that letter he would have signed at the end.

Q) What happen when the whole pack of cards and all the animals fall upon Alice ?

Ans: When the whole pack of cards and animals fall upon Alice she screamed and tries to beat them off but they run in different directions and disappeared.

STARS SPEAK TO MAN

Q1) What do the stars say to man in the first two lines?

Ans: The first two lines, stars remind man that he was born to lighten the world, but he has chosen the fire and showed his insensitiveness, thus put the humanity in disgrace.

Q2) Nature had fashioned you to apportion love and affection. But you took to buying and selling religion and faith instead (explain these lines).

Ans: These lines have been taken from the poem " Stars speak to man" written in kashmiri by a kashmiri writter Abdul Ahad Azaad and translated in English by Prof G.R Malik. In these lines, stars tell the man, that he was designed to distribute love and affection proportionally among people but he made the business of the religion and thus have lost faith in religion.

Q3) Why man is described as a serpent?

Ans: A serpent is the poisonous animal. If it is given the task to guard the treasure, it will allow no one to come near it. Nature has bestowed treasure for all to share it equally, but man, with his selfishness took it all and sat like a serpent on it, thereby allowing no one to come near it.

Q4) " That which you call awakening is a stupefying hangover'. Why?

Ans: Man has created divisions on the bases of religion. His own mischief has divided humans in the name of religion, thus they have lost faith on it. Man called this mischief and awakening while as it was a sedative to make it restless and lament due to man's misleads. What man calls awakening is basically an intoxicating sleep.Man's own deeds have deluded him and he complaints against faith. It is nothing but a fanciful dream and man needs to come out from it. At the end, the stars tell man that he breaks the heart of those who are his kin. He should not ravage his own home by acting irresponsible.

SUMMARY

The poem stars speak to man is written by Abdul Ahad Azaad in kashmiri and rendered into English by Prof. G.R Malik. In the poem stars speak to man, they tell him that he has born with a light to reason but chose to be fire due to his callousness he became a reason for disgrace for the whole man kind. The stars tell him that nature had fashioned him to become the fountain of love and affection but he took to buying and selling of religion and his faith. Nature has bestowed all its treasures upon him to share them equally but his materialistic pursuits led him astray. Not only this, man created division on the basis of religion and faith. Humanity is fallen away from the belief of other's.

Q5) Do you think the poem is a wakeup call. Why?

Ans: The poem clearly reveals the deeds of man. So, this poem is a wake up call for man, because he has misused this religion, created divisions among brothers that led to bloodshed. He has forgotten the humbleness, honour, help, sympathy and sharing. Now it is time that he should repent from his all misdeeds. Thus, the poet through his art of poetry wants to warn man for his misleads.

pic: Julius Caesar

1. *Why did a certain party of Romans wish to kill Julius Caesar?.*
   a. A certain party of Romans wished to kill Julius Caesar because-of their negative perception. They wanted to kill him on the percept that his growing power and ambition would harm Rome.
2. *Why did Calpurnia beg Caesar not to go to the Capitol?*
   a. Calpurnia, Caesar's wife, asked Caesar not to set forth from his house because she had the most frightening dream, in which Caesar's statue which stood in the market place, had poured forth blood, and the Roman people had come smiling to wash their hands in it. She had also sensed an air of battle and some strong for Caesar.
3. *What two reasons did Anthony give to show that Caesar was not ambitious?*
   a. The two reasons which Anthony mentioned to show that Caesar was not ambitious because he had been kind and generous to the poor and he always felt great love and pity for them. Anthony also offered him a kingly crown which he had refused thrice.
4. *Why has Brutus' been called 'the noblest Roman of them all?*
   a. Brutus has been called 'The noblest Roman of them all' because he was the only one who killed Caesar with an honest thought that was for the good of the common Roman citizens. His life was kind and the various human qualities were so well blended in him that nature might stand up and say to the entire world "This was a true man"! He was a principled man and his life was based on noble morals.
5. *Why was Brutus decision to march from Sardis to Philippi wrong?*
   a. Brutus' decision proved wrong as instead of holding his well prepared defensive positions, he ordered an attack on Anthony's camp on the plains of Philippi. Moreover, Anthony had the advantage of a good defense position as well as- fresh and rested army whereas his army was exhausted and segregated.

Topic: Meeting Poets

"Meeting Poets" is a poem written by "Eunice de Souza". She is contemporary Indian poet. Her style is simple and straight without using too many words.This poem presents the confusion created in the minds of readers by reading the works of the poets with reference to their profiles or personalities. Poets are strange people, who may look shabby or behave strangely but their poems may be great works of art. Poets are awkward people indeed, who line their lives immersed in pain, but their poetry is beautiful unlike them. Poetry is distant

from the life of poets as sea shells are from the sea. The poet's voice is a refined voice, distanced from reality which is too harsh to bear. The poet is confused when she meets poets as their appearances are deceptive. Judging the poets with reference to their works is an error. The work of art creates a distance between itself and the artist

1. Why is the poet confused when she meets poets?
   a. The poet is confused when she meets poets as their appearances are deceptive. Judging the poets with reference to their work is an error.
2. What is the best way to know poets?
   a. The best way to know poets is to read their poems without keeping their profits or personalities in mind. Judging one thing with reference to another is an error.
3. What does the poet compare the poets with?
   a. The poet compare the poets with cool speckled shells, as their poetry is distant from their likes, in a same way as sea shells are from the sea.
4. Explain the phase-'wasp in the voice'
   a. The phrase 'Wasp in the voice' refers the strange behaviour of the poets and the bitterness in their speech. They may look shabby or behave strangely but their poem may be great works of art.

Topic: Summer & Winter

Summary:

The poem entitled "Summer and Winter' has been penlocked by "Percy Bysshe Shelley". In this poem the poet is a comparison between summer and winter. Summer represents happiness while as winter symbolizes lifelessness.

In the beginning of the poem, the poet says that a bright and cheerful afternoon in the month of June soothes the aching nerves. The beautiful clear sky appears dazzling. The wind from the north congregates the clouds from the horizon and it appears as if the clouds are full of joy. The poet says that all the things on the earth seem rejoiced and everything under the sun appears a symbol of beauty. In these lines, the poet says that beneath the sun, the river flows quietly, the fields laden with corn keep smiling, the reeds, the willow leaves and the foliage of the larger trees shine out in the months of summer providing solace to the troubled minds. On the other hand, the second stanza of the poem describes the harshness of winter. It represents death-death of many creatures like the beautiful birds which cannot resist the bitter cold in the deep forests. Aquatic life is also badly affected.

Fishes freeze in waters because the water turns into ice due to low temperature in winter. Even the mud and slime of the warm lakes turn into a hard lump like that of a brick.

The poem ends on a pessimistic note, as in the last three lines the poet makes a contrast between the rich and the poor. The poet says that rich men and their children gather around great fires to keep themselves warm but they never give up complaining about the cold. The poet express his grief about the plight of a homeless beggar by saying that they complain nor can they find any comforting place to escape the freezing cold.

1. *What do the opening lines of the poem describe?*

   a. The opening lines of the poem describe beautiful and cheerful afternoon in the sunny month of June when everything seems to be full of life.

2. *What is the effect of shining sun on the objects of nature?*

   a. The shining sun makes every object of nature attractive bright and cheerful.

3. *How is winter described in the poem?*

   a. Winter is described lifeless and dull. Everything loses its charm and brightness in winter season.

Explain the following lines:-

4. ***All things rejoiced beneath the sun, the weeds, the river and the corn fields and the reeds, the willo leaves that glanced in the light breeze.***

   In these lines the poet says that everything like leaves, rivers, corn fields, reeds appears to be full of joy and the willow leaves glitter in the gentle breeze.

5. ***How does the poet end?***

   The poet ends in grief and concern which the poet feels for the old homeless beggar who can't fight the chill of winter and can't bear the cruelty of winter.

Let's Write

Write a paragraph about the hardships you face in winters.

Common people face a lot of hardships during winter. To fight the chilly cold, people don't have .such facilities to heat their houses and huts. There is scarcity of essential items of food. Children and old peopl often fall ill. There is scarcity of medicines. They don't have the good transport system to walk on roads

which becomes very difficult. People often slip on icy and frost covered roads. Most people don't have electricity during winter.

Topic: Wrinkles

Central Idea: Mother is the symbol of love and affection. She makes countless sacrifices in the course of he motherhood in order to bring up her children which are reflected in the form of wrinkles on her face.

Summary:- The poem 'Wrinkles' is composed by 'Arvind' and has been translated by 'Shivnath from Dogri to English. In this poem the poet talks about the source of love that is mother. She makes infinite sacrifices for her children. While making sacrifices, wrinkles are formed on her face.

The poet being daring begins to study her wrinkles. He says that first wrinkle was formed when she got married leaving her home behind and starting a new life. The second wrinkle was formed when the poet was being developed in her womb and was nourished on her blood. The third wrinkle appeared when he began to suckle milk. In this way his mother lost beauty of her face. The fourth wrinkle emerged when, she arranged marriage and he was separated from her forever.

Moved by these sacrifices, the poet wants his mother young again. He wishes to see the girl who used to celebrate Raade festival, immerse seedlings in River Tawi and bath during Navratas and play hopscotch and game of pebbles.

The poet wants to bring everything for her which could bring back the girl. He wants to bring colors for Raade, tinsel for her scarf and colorful pebbles across river Tawi, without resisting his feelings and emotion: he wishes to see his mother that girl again even if for one day only.

1. *How many wrinkles does the poet find on the mother's face?*
   a. He finds four wrinkles on the mother's face.
2. *What does the first wrinkle represent?*
   a. It represents her past sacrifice when she is married in some other family. She sacrifices her childhood and liberty, leaves everything behind and shoulders the responsibility of her new family.
3. *What do the second and the third wrinkle represent?*
   a. The second wrinkle represents her second sacrifice where she takes the responsibility of continuing the race of mankind. She bears the child in her womb and nourishes him on her own blood. The thi wrinkle represents her third sacrifice where she sacrifices her health and beauty and neglects hersel for the sake of her children. She feeds them on her milk, looks after them through thick and thin without caring for herself.
4. *What is the poet seeking under the wrinkles of the mother?*
   a. He is trying to seek the girl who used to be free before marriage. He tries to find the girl who used enjoy her life in full and lived a life free of responsibilities, worries and tension of her family.
5. *What are the activities the poets mother used to do when she was a girl?*
   a. She used to celebrate festivals like Raade and Navratras. She also used to play various games lik hopscotch and game of pebbles.
6. *How does the poem end?*
   a. The poem ends in hope and a wish. The poet hopes and-wishes to get back the freedom and childhood, of his mother which she has lost admist her responsibilities towards her family. He wishe to give her everything which could bring her childhood back.

NOTICE WRITING

A notice is the most common method of communication which gives information regarding an important event i.e about to take place. A notice conveys information in a very precise manner. With the help of the notice, information is played publicy for others to know and follow.

TIPS FOR WRITING NOTICE

- ✓ You need to write the word NOTICE at the top.
- ✓ Do not forget to mention the name and place of the school, or organization or office that is issuing the notice.
- ✓ Appropriate heading is required.
- ✓ Write the purpose of the notice.
- ✓ Mention other relevant details like date, venue and time.
- ✓ The signature, name and designation of the person who is issuing the notice should be there.

NOTICE WRITING SAMPLE

You are Sana/Sameer of Legends School, Kanitar. As the student co-ordinator of the Green drive initiated by your school to mark the occasion of the world wild life day on 3rd March. Draft a notice urging the students to preserve the forest and wild life.

THE LEGENDS SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

NOTICE

Dec15, 2019

Green Drive

This is to inform all students that our school is organizing a green drive to create awareness among the students and the general public about the need to conserve our forests and wild life as part of world wild life day celebration on 3rd March. All students are requested to participate and make a difference to the world. For more information, please contact the co-ordinator

Sana (Student Co-ordinator).

MESSAGE WRITING

Instructions

1. The message must be put in a box.
2. A message does not need and address.
3. The key points are to be very brief and precise.
4. Do not add information
5. Use indirect speech.

➢ ***Write a message based on the following "TELEPHONIC CONVERSATION".***

Hello!

Hello! Can I speak to Asif?

Well, I am afraid he is not at home right now. May I know who is calling?

I am Khalid, his friend Asif & I had decided to have dinner at Ahdoo's at 9 pm. I have just been asked to complete a project at office. Could you inform him that I shall be late by one hour?

Oh, sure! I am going to receive some relatives at the airport. However, I will leave a message for him.

May I know who I am speaking to right now?

I am Rouf, his roommate.

MESSAGE

Date : - 01 Dec, 2020 06:30

Dear Asif

* made by polymerizing ethylene chiefly used for plastic bags, food containers, & other packaging.

Polythene (A-Disaster)

Q1 What is polythene and who discovered it?

Answer- Polythene is a tough, flexible and synthetic resin made

* It was discovered by a German Scientist, Hans von Pechmann.

Q2 What does Rakesh's father expect from the kids?

Answer - Rakesh's father expects from the kids that they will stop using polythene bags which the elders have so far failed to do. Also encourage other kids in their schools and neighbourhood not to do so.

Q3 Why is polythene widely used?

Answer - Polythene bags are cheap & easy to carry. They are also easy to dispose of after use. That is why polythene is widely used.

Q4 - What is biodegradation?

Ans- Biodegradation is a process with which the things like sewage, packaging material etc. decompose on their own by the action of bacteria or other biologica means.

Q5 - What are the harmful effects of Polythene?

Ans - The harmful effects of Polythene are:

1. - It gives rise to various diseases.
2. It increases the infertility of soil.
3. It blocks water systems like sewerage and water pipes.

Q6 - How is soil affected by polythene?

Ans - Polythene has many harmful effects. Polythene decreases the fertility of the soil. It plays a major role in the blockage of water systems like sewerage and water pipes, causing floods during moderate or heavy rainfall. Nowadays, rivers, lakes and small streams have become dumping sites of polythene bags which has become the cause of several problem for plants & animals living in and under water.

Q7 - How does polythene affect animals?

Ans polythene bags left on the roads or streets in the form o

of rubbish are often eaten by stray animals. It sometimes causes their death.

Q8 - What is SRO-182?

Ans - SRO-182 is a law which has been made by the Govt. of Jammu and Kashmir. This law has banned the use of polythene within the territorial limits of the state.

Q9 - How can we save our posterity from the harmful effects of polythene?

Ans. In order to save ourselves & our posterity from the harmful effects of polythene, its is our responsibility to completely avoid the use of polythene.